2019
OUR CITY
A Peg Report on Winnipeg and the Sustainable Development Goals
What is Peg?

You are reading Peg’s fifth report back to Winnipeggers. Each year or two we develop a report that profiles key indicators of our city’s well-being. These reports provide an opportunity for Winnipeggers to take a deeper dive into themes such as health equity, the natural and built environments, sustainability, and in this report, the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals.

The reports only give a snapshot of the information available on the Peg website (mypeg.ca). When you find information that interests you in the report, you can turn to the website for more background information, to download the data for your own use, or to explore the other 60+ indicators. The website also includes previous year’s reports, relevant news stories and commentary on emerging trends.

Together, the indicators on Peg measure the health of our community year over year. We report on everything from the health of babies born in Winnipeg right through to how many of them graduate 18 years later. We track how much garbage we take to the landfill, how we move around the city, and how we choose to spend our time.

Peg’s indicators are grouped into seven theme areas: Built Environment, Basic Needs, Economy, Education & Learning, Health, Natural Environment, and Social Vitality & Governance. And now we track how we’re doing on indicators related to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

One of Peg’s biggest strengths is that it pulls together data from dozens of sources (Statistics Canada, Province of Manitoba, Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, City of Winnipeg, etc.) and organizes it all in a single place. Using graphs and maps, it measures the data and identifies changing trends over time—all in a clear, user-friendly way.

Peg’s objective is to share quality, open data and information to inform decision-making and inspire action. Whether you’re a researcher, business owner, nonprofit staff member, policy maker or member of the public, we invite you to use Peg as your starting place to learn the facts and lead change to create a better city.

For maps, graphs, sources, media coverage, commentary and previous reports, visit mypeg.ca

Peg Leads the Way

I am proud to join United Way Winnipeg and the International Institute of Sustainable Development in presenting this year’s Peg report to Winnipeggers. As we work together to build a city where everyone can thrive, Peg provides us with a picture of how Winnipeg is doing in the many aspects of well-being.

This year’s report focuses on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs. As cities around the world take steps to implement the SDGs, we have a head start here in Winnipeg. For years Peg has been tracking key indicators and they are now tied to the SDGs. Peg’s work to tie the global goals to the local context has been recognized by international municipalities and highlighted at United Nations forums. I’m proud to see a Winnipeg resource at the forefront of this important work.

The report in your hands shines a light on the task within this global framework and arena. While we have areas where we need to keep working, there are also a lot of areas where Winnipeg is growing stronger. We can work together to ensure our city remains strong and continues to grow, even as we collaborate to ensure that everyone has a home and their basic needs are met. Together we join cities around the world to create safe, healthy, and sustainable communities where no one is left behind. And Peg is tracking our progress.

Sincerely yours,
Brian Bowman
Mayor
From Local to Global: Aligning Peg with the SDGs

In 2015, the countries of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Over the ensuing 15 years, these global goals are intended to mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities, and tackle climate change, while ensuring no one is left behind. The goals are unique in that they are a call for all countries to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty goes hand in hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs, including education, health, social protection and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and providing environmental protection.

Peg has incorporated the SDGs into its online system, showing the alignment between the 60+ indicators on Peg and the global goals. While the language differs, all 60+ indicators fit within the 17 thematic areas of the SDGs.

This alignment establishes Peg as a tool for Winnipeggers of all sectors in localizing the SDGs, working together to move the needle on these key indicators. In fact, Peg was cited as such in the Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments report Towards the Localization of the SDGs at the United Nations in July 2019.

A system such as Peg is critical to the SDGs because measurement is a central aspect of the 2030 Agenda. Elizabeth Stuart of the Overseas Development Institute says two elements are critical to ensuring that “leave no one behind” is more than a catchphrase:

1. Find out where the marginalized are, where they live, and what is needed to improve lives.
2. Count everyone, publishing data in an open and accessible format.

Peg provides a way to do just that in Winnipeg. And, as we’ve noted since it launched in 2013, Peg shows us where we can celebrate our progress and where we need to work differently together.

This report provides an overview of the aligning indicators for six of the 17 SDGs. This doesn’t represent every possible alignment between Peg indicators and the SDGs, but it does show us how we’re doing on a range of global goals. The dashboard specifically shows us whether things have gotten better or worse over the last five years, whereas each indicator’s description goes into the longer view of how trends have changed in Winnipeg over time. Additionally, in recognition of SDG 17, Partnership for the Goals, we also highlight local initiatives and collaborations that are helping meet the targets through their work.

We conclude with a call for us all to extend these and other partnerships—to work together to make Winnipeg a city where no one is left behind.

As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

What Does This Report Tell Us?

A core belief behind Peg is that it’s not enough to care about Winnipeg – we actually need to measure to really know how our city is doing. Once we know, we can celebrate progress and direct our collective efforts to where we need to do better. Winnipeggers share a vision for a better Winnipeg for all and Peg helps show if we’re going to get there.

As you read through our fifth Peg report with its focus on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), you’ll see the places where our city is getting stronger. The number of Winnipeggers with no high school diploma has dropped in the last decade, post-secondary graduation is more common, and our visits to arts and cultural events have taken a significant leap (SDG 4: Quality Education). We’re sending less waste to the landfill and using less water per capita (SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities).

Our median household income rose 18.4 percent from 2005 to 2015, while retail sales, average house prices, and our city’s GDP grew substantially over the last decade (SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth).

You’ll see the places where we struggle. The percentage of Winnipeggers living in poverty hasn’t dropped; it’s up slightly since 2007 (SDG 1: No Poverty). Similarly, the percentage of households in core housing need increased from 2006 to 2016. Though perceptions of our health overall have improved, our smoking rates and obesity rates are concerning (SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being).

You’ll also see a trend across several indicators where data is tracked by neighbourhood: we’re leaving people behind. Economic, educational, and health outcomes vary widely depending on where you live in our city. Progress has not been consistent.

To achieve the full potential of our city will require all of us to play a part. As you read through this report and a few stories of Winnipeggers making a difference, we’re confident you’ll be inspired. We hope you find places where you can get involved to make a difference.
Dashboard

The following dashboard outlines how we are doing on key indicators compared to their position five years ago. This comparison allows us to answer the question, “Is our city’s well-being improving in this area, or not?”

This report includes a description of each indicator used in the dashboard and why it’s important. Where the data allows, we also include a longer view of the changes in trends over time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG</th>
<th>PEG THEME</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>TREND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDG 1: No Poverty</td>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>Core Housing Need</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 1: Good Health &amp; Well-Being</td>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>Median Household Income (After Tax)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 3: Quality Education</td>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>Market Basket Measure</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities &amp; Communities</td>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>Youth Unemployment</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 16: Peace, Justice &amp; Strong Institutions</td>
<td>SDG 16: Peace, Justice &amp; Strong Institutions</td>
<td>Perceived Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 16: Peace, Justice &amp; Strong Institutions</td>
<td>SDG 16: Peace, Justice &amp; Strong Institutions</td>
<td>Smoking Rate</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 16: Peace, Justice &amp; Strong Institutions</td>
<td>SDG 16: Peace, Justice &amp; Strong Institutions</td>
<td>Obesity Rate</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 16: Peace, Justice &amp; Strong Institutions</td>
<td>SDG 16: Peace, Justice &amp; Strong Institutions</td>
<td>AQHI (Scotia St.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 16: Peace, Justice &amp; Strong Institutions</td>
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<td>AQHI (Ellen St.)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Educational Attainment (No High School)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Educational Attainment (High School or Equivalent)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Educational Attainment (University Certificate, Degree or Diploma)</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 16: Peace, Justice &amp; Strong Institutions</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Readiness to Learn</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 16: Peace, Justice &amp; Strong Institutions</td>
<td>Social Vitality &amp; Governance</td>
<td>Participation in the Arts</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes
- Where data five years prior was not available, the closest year available was used.
- All trends were calculated as percent changes.
- A percent change of 5 percent was used to determine trends. Where an indicator had a percent change of less/more than 5 percent, the trend is set to No Change. The choice of 5 percent change is subjective.
- Trend is noted as positive, as increasing housing prices have a positive impact on the economy. It should also be noted that increasing housing prices may also impact Winnipeggers’ willingness and ability to purchase a home.
- Trend is noted as positive, as decreasing levels of waste diverted to recycling likely indicates reduced consumption.
The United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goal 1, No Poverty, seeks to eliminate poverty in all its forms. Poverty has multi-dimensional aspects that include more than just indicators of income. A holistic understanding of poverty accounts for how it manifests in other areas, such as hunger, access to education, and employment opportunities. For this reason, indicators measuring poverty cut across multiple Sustainable Development Goals and Peg’s thematic groupings. In this report, five indicators are used to portray how we are doing in eliminating poverty in all its forms in Winnipeg.

**CORE HOUSING NEED**

**Peg Themes: Basic Needs & Built Environment**

Core housing need measures the number of households whose housing:

1. costs more than 30 percent of their income,
2. requires major repairs, or
3. is not big enough for their family size.

In 2016, 12.1 percent of Winnipeg’s households lived in core housing need. Since 2006, the percentage of households in core housing need has increased by 1.7 percentage points.

**Trend**

**HOMELESSNESS**

**Peg Theme: Basic Needs**

Data for the surveyed population experiencing homelessness comes from the Winnipeg Street Census. Absolute homelessness refers to individuals who are unsheltered or in an emergency shelter. Provisionally accommodated refers to individuals in temporary places, transitional housing, institutional settings or at a hotel/motel. On April 17, 2018, the Winnipeg Street Census surveyed 1,519 individuals. Of those surveyed, 596 were experiencing absolute homelessness (39.2 percent), and 895 individuals were provisionally accommodated (58.9 percent). The first Winnipeg Street Census was conducted in 2015; however, 2015 data is not comparable to 2018 data, because the surveying methodology changed between years.

**Population experiencing homelessness (1,519 individuals)**

- **Absolute Homelessness**: 596
- **Provisionally Accommodated**: 895

Source: 2018 Winnipeg Street Census

**Trend**

N/A
**SDG 1: No Poverty**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (AFTER TAX)**

*Peg Themes: Economy & Basic Needs*

Median household income measures the total income (after tax) of all members of a household. Although income itself does not necessarily equate to greater well-being, higher levels of household income tend to allow for greater expenditures on goods and services to fulfill basic needs and improve well-being.

Between 2005 and 2015, median household income across Winnipeg increased by 18.4 percent (although it remained relatively unchanged in the last five years), and the median household income in 2015 was $58,935. However, the median household income across the city differs substantially by area. In 2015, Point Douglas ($44,437) and Downtown ($39,626) continued to have the lowest household incomes across the city, while Assiniboine South ($75,787) was the neighbourhood with the highest median household income.

**MARKET BASKET MEASURE**

*Peg Theme: Basic Needs*

The Market Basket Measure (MBM) is the official measure of poverty in Canada. It tracks low income based on a specific basket of goods and services developed by Employment and Social Development Canada. The MBM is useful for estimating the level of income individuals and families require to meet basic needs, specific to the costs of goods and services in their geographic location. In 2017, 9.5 percent of Winnipeggers in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) were considered to be living on a low income, based on the MBM. This number is up slightly since 2007 (9.1 percent) and on par with the Canadian average (9.5 percent in 2017). However, the trend has improved since 2012 (12.7 percent).
The youth unemployment rate measures youth (ages 15–24) involvement in the labour force. The youth unemployment rate is an indicator of youth involvement in the economy, and it has been shown that early work experience has a significant impact on people’s long-term career prospects. In 2018, 12.7 percent of Winnipeg’s (CMA) youth were unemployed, while 11.1 percent of youth in Canada were unemployed in the same year. Since 2008, the youth unemployment rate in Winnipeg (CMA) has increased by 3.5 percentage points (9.2 percent).

**ADDITIONAL INDICATORS**

Please visit Peg for more information about other indicators related to SDG 1.

- **Low income cut-off (after tax)** – In 2016, 10.1 percent of Winnipeggers (CMA) lived below the low income cut-off (after tax), while in Canada, 8.1 percent of the population lived below the low income cut-off (after tax).

- **Unemployment rate** – In 2018, 6.3 percent of Winnipeggers (CMA) were unemployed, while 5.8 percent of individuals in Canada were unemployed in the same year.

**INSPIRING ACTION**

**End Homelessness Winnipeg**

Founded on a collective impact model with an emphasis on changing our thinking from managing homelessness to ending it, End Homelessness Winnipeg provides coordinated backbone support for homelessness prevention and affordable housing efforts. The Housing Supply Action Committee within End Homelessness Winnipeg is focused on increasing the supply of housing for individuals experiencing, or at risk of, homelessness. The committee works to identify projects and leverage partnerships in the public, nonprofit, and private sectors to support the development of housing projects. Two local building and design businesses, PCL Constructors Canada and Architecture 49, provide expertise and private sector representation on the committee. The committee is currently working on facilitating its first project, with a focus on transitional housing for women and families fleeing gender-based violence and experiencing, or at risk of, homelessness. New partners are always welcome, since tackling this tough issue requires partnership from every sector.

**The Manitoba Financial Empowerment Network (MFEN)**

The Manitoba Financial Empowerment Network is a cross-sectoral collaborative that works to address poverty by increasing the financial well-being of low-income individuals and families. The network supports financial literacy, consumer awareness and protection, tax filing, access to income-boosting benefits, safe and affordable financial products and services, and opportunities to reduce debt and grow savings and assets. Since MFEN was launched in 2016, financial literacy education programs have reached over 58,000 people, nearly 1,500 children have been enrolled in RESPs, and 39,000 tax returns and benefit applications have been filed, resulting in an estimated $107 million returned to financially vulnerable individuals and families.
**SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being**

Sustainable Development Goal 3 seeks to ensure health and well-being for all, at every stage of life. This goal addresses an array of major health priorities, including reproductive, maternal, and child health; communicable, non-communicable, and environmental diseases; universal health coverage; and access for all to safe, effective, quality, and affordable medicines and vaccines. Although access to health care and prevention of communicable diseases are less of an issue in an urban context, many SDG 3 indicators report on physical health and physical determinants of health. In this report, four indicators are used to track Winnipeggers’ health and well-being.

**PERCEIVED HEALTH**

*Peg Theme: Health*

Perception of health is an integral part of people’s subjective well-being and is a common indicator of overall health status. **Perceived health** measures the percentage of people (12+ years) who say their health is good or very good in response to the question: “In general, would you say your health is: excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?” in the Statistics Canada Community Health Survey. In 2015/2016, 60.4 percent of Winnipeggers self-reported their health as good or very good. The percentage of Winnipeggers who rated their health as good or very good has increased by 4.2 percentage points since 2007/2008.

**SMOKING RATE**

*Peg Theme: Health*

**Smoking rate** measures the percentage of people who reported that they were a daily smoker, an occasional daily smoker who previously was a daily smoker, or who were always an occasional smoker. Smoking is an important health indicator, since smoking is the leading cause of premature death in Canada. It’s also a significant risk factor for lung cancer, heart disease, stroke, and other serious conditions. Statistics Canada estimates that smoking accounts for up to 15 percent of Canada’s annual health care costs. In 2015/2016, 19.8 percent of Winnipeggers and 17.4 percent of Canadians reported they were a daily smoker, an occasional daily smoker who previously was a daily smoker, or always an occasional smoker. The percentage of Winnipeggers who reported they were smokers has decreased by 3.2 percentage points since 2007/2008, although it has increased in the last five years.
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being

**OBESITY RATE**

*Peg Theme: Health*

Obesity is a significant health risk factor for chronic conditions such as hypertension, cardiovascular disease, Type 2 diabetes, and a greater risk of premature mortality. Body Mass Index (BMI) is a measure used to compare people according to height and weight. In Peg, we report the percentage of the population who are obese according to their BMI. In 2015/2016, 26.2 percent of the population in Winnipeg was considered obese, an increase of 9.9 percentage points since 2007/2008.

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**AIR QUALITY HEALTH INDEX (AQHI)**

*Peg Themes: Health & the Natural Environment*

Air quality affects our health and ability to be active outdoors and is a reflection of the type and amount of energy we use. To measure the quality of our city’s air, Peg uses Environment and Climate Change Canada’s Air Quality Health Index (AQHI). The AQHI is calculated based on the relative risk of exposure to a combination of three common pollutants: ground-level ozone (O₃), fine particulate matter (PM₂.₅), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). The AQHI is measured from 0 (no risk) to 10+ (very high risk). Days without a recorded AQHI measure of four or more were considered low-risk days.

Peg uses pollutant measurements from two Winnipeg stations to calculate the AQHI: the Scotia St. Station is used as a proxy for suburban air quality, and the Ellen St. Station is used as a proxy for urban air quality. In 2018, according to the AQHI, 100 percent of days were considered low risk at the Scotia St. Station, while 90 percent of days were low risk at the Ellen St. Station.

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**ADDITIONAL INDICATORS**

Please visit Peg for more information about other indicators related to SDG 3.

- **Overweight and obesity rate (youth)** – In 2015/2016, the youth overweight or obesity rate was 28.8 percent, an increase of 8.4 percentage points since 2007/2008 (20.4 percent).
**SDG 4: Quality Education**

**INSPIRING ACTION**

**13 Moons Harm Reduction Project**

13 Moons Harm Reduction is a community-led initiative for urban Indigenous youth (ages 11–35) living in Winnipeg who use drugs or who have used drugs and are finding obstacles to recovery. Developed in response to the increase in methamphetamine use and the need for a holistic response, it is led by Aboriginal Youth Opportunities (AYO!) and Ka Ni Kanichihk. The project has six components: advocacy, executive circle, the People Who Use Drugs Advisory Team, harm reduction programming, peer outreach workers, and Saturday night community gatherings.

**Canadian Mental Health Association Thrival Kits™**

Developed through a partnership between the Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA) and the Manitoba Advocate for Children and Youth, Thrival Kits™ are a collection of activities that provide simple and effective evidence-based mental health promotion strategies to students in grades 4-6. Children are introduced to practices such as personal reflection, mindfulness meditation, stress reduction and coping strategies, and interpersonal skills development by their classroom teacher. Throughout the program, children can create their own personalized kit to use in the classroom and to take home at the end of the school year. The kits are a response to research that shows mental health promotion is an important protective factor against mental illness.

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

**Peg Themes: Education & Economy**

Educational attainment measures the highest level of formal schooling community members have completed. Educational attainment is an important indicator of the knowledge, skills, and competencies individuals have that allow them to participate effectively in society and the economy. Highly educated individuals tend to be less prone to unemployment and have significantly higher lifetime earnings through income. In Winnipeg, in 2016, 17 percent of individuals had no high school diploma, 29.9 percent had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 26.1 percent had a university certificate, degree or diploma. Since 2006, the percent of Winnipeggers with no high school diploma has decreased by 6.2 percentage points. During the same period, the percentage of Winnipeggers with a high school diploma or equivalent increased by 1.7 percentage points, and the percentage of Winnipeggers with a university certificate, degree or diploma increased by 6.7 percentage points.

Educational attainment is foundational to creating sustainable development. In addition to improving quality of life, access to inclusive education can equip individuals with the tools required to develop innovative solutions to some of our greatest problems. For this reason, quality education can have a substantial impact on improving indicators across all SDGs. In this report, four indicators are used to measure the current educational attainment of the population and the expected education of children and youth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No High School Diploma</th>
<th>High School Diploma or Equivalent</th>
<th>University or College Certificate, Degree or Diploma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistics Canada
**HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION**

**Peg Theme: Education**

High school graduation measures the percentage of students who graduate within four years of entering Grade 9. Graduation rates are strongly associated with long-term health and quality of life, as education and learning are seen as a doorway out of poverty. High school graduation is commonly a minimum requirement for a well-paying job and higher education.

High school graduation is measured at the school division level. Six of Manitoba’s school divisions are within Winnipeg. In 2018, the highest graduation rate was in the Louis Riel School Division, where 87.1 percent of students graduated within four years. Conversely, 67.7 percent of students in the Winnipeg School Division graduated within four years in 2018. It should be noted that communities in this school division face greater barriers to graduation in the form of higher rates of poverty, children in care, and other factors.

No trend calculation is given for this indicator, as we only have data at the school division level, not for the city as a whole.

**Readiness to learn** measures the percentage of children who are assessed as ready to learn when they enter kindergarten. Readiness to learn is measured using the Early Development Instrument (EDI), a questionnaire that measures kindergarten children’s readiness for school across several areas of child development. EDI scores are important for assessing childhood readiness to learn, providing an indication of children’s learning in their first five years of life at home. Children who come to school without the skills, abilities and attitudes for learning attain poorer education levels. In 2016/2017, 66 percent of Winnipeg’s children who entered kindergarten were considered ready to learn, a decrease of 2 percentage points since 2006/2007.

**Trend**

N/A

High school graduation rates by school division

**Percent on-time graduation rate**

- 59.70 - 63.83%
- 63.83 - 67.96%
- 67.96 - 72.09%
- 72.09 - 76.21%
- 76.21 - 80.34%
- 80.34 - 84.47%
- 84.47 - 88.60%

Source: Government of Manitoba, Education and Training
PARTICIPATION IN THE ARTS

Peg Theme: Social Vitality & Governance

The arts are a critical element of social vitality, education, and learning. They help define our identity, attract tourists and residents, and give life to the community. Extracurricular activities, including the arts, have been shown to reduce the likelihood of participants’ involvement in risky behaviours.

In Winnipeg, there were 2.9 million visits to arts and cultural events and institutions in 2018. The number of visits has increased by 57.5 percent since 2007 (1.9 million visits).

![Participation in the Arts Chart](chart.png)

Source: Winnipeg Arts Council

SDG 4: Quality Education

INSPIRING ACTION

Children of the Earth: Medical Careers Exploration Program

Located in Winnipeg’s North End, Children of the Earth High School is the only high school in the city to emphasize Indigenous culture, language and academics. The school offers a wide range of cultural activities and innovative programs to help its students succeed, including the Medical Careers Exploration Program. Developed in partnership with the Pan Am Clinic, Health Sciences Centre, Grace Hospital, Winnipeg Regional Health Authority, Winnipeg School Division, and the University of Manitoba, the program is the first of its kind in Canada and provides opportunities for Indigenous high school students to explore career options in the medical field. Throughout their four years of high school at Children of the Earth, students can increase their core academic competencies in and familiarity with health care fields, including increasingly hands-on experience in a range of medical settings, from the pre-natal unit at the Health Sciences Centre, to sports medicine surgeries at Pan Am Clinic. In addition to their training, students in the program receive $1,000 toward post-secondary education for each year of high school they complete.

The Community School Investigators (CSI) Summer Learning Program

The Community School Investigators (CSI) Summer Learning Program is an enrichment program designed to combat summer learning loss and narrow the opportunity gap by providing five free weeks of summer programming in a safe and caring environment. From 9 am to 3 pm, children from inner-city and low-income communities strengthen their reading, writing, and STEAM (science, technology, engineering, art and math) skills, go on field trips, and participate in hands-on learning projects. Bringing together partners from across the city, the program is administered by the Boys & Girls Clubs of Winnipeg and operates in the Winnipeg School Division. Education students from the University of Winnipeg and University of Manitoba work as summer instructors, SEED Winnipeg administers student bursaries, and businesses like Canadian Tire, Sport Check, and Atmosphere host events like the Jumpstart Games Day to give children active opportunities to learn. Children are also provided breakfast and lunch every day.
Inclusive and sustainable economic growth can drive progress. Sustainable Development Goal 8 seeks to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. To achieve economic growth, it is crucial to develop a strong and productive workforce while offering people opportunities for decent work and employment. In this Peg report, four indicators are used to track economic growth and opportunities for decent work.

**AVERAGE HOUSING PRICE**

_Average house price_ measures the average price of homes listed in the Multiple Listing Service database used by Canadian realtors. Housing is usually the largest component of a household’s wealth. When house prices go up, homeowners’ net worth increases, and they tend to be willing to spend more and take on additional debt, which has a significantly positive impact on the economy. Conversely, when housing prices decrease, households find it more difficult to borrow (as their equity has decreased), and rather than spending, they tend to try to pay off their mortgages faster. House prices also affect Winnipeggers’ willingness and ability to purchase a home or live in certain areas of the city. In 2018, the average house price in Winnipeg was $301,050, which was $186,950 below the Canadian average ($488,000). Since 2008, the average house price in Winnipeg has increased by 52.8 percent ($104,110).

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

_Gross domestic product (GDP)_ measures the total value of goods and services produced and is the most widely used indicator of economic health. It is a measure of the total market value of goods and services produced within an area over a period of time. It includes personal consumption, government purchases, private inventories, paid-in construction costs, and the foreign trade balance (exports are added, imports are subtracted). In 2018, GDP in Winnipeg was 43.3 billion, (in 2012 dollars) up 3.1 percent from 2017 ($42 billion) and up 25.5 percent since 2008 ($34.5 billion).
Retail sales measures the dollar value of merchandise sold within the retail trade by taking a sampling of companies engaged in the business of selling end products to consumers. Both economists and investors closely watch the retail sales figures because consumer spending drives much of the economy, and they provide a clear picture of the robustness of that spending. In Winnipeg, merchandise worth $12.6 billion was sold within the retail trade in 2018. This represents a 35.9 percent increase in retail sales since 2008 ($9.3 billion).

The participation rate measures the percentage of people of working age that are part of the labour force (either working or looking for work). The participation rate is a valuable measure of our economic well-being because it shows the size of the labour force relative to the size of the working-age population. In other words, because the size of the labour pool can limit potential economic productivity, it indicates economic potential (or lack thereof). In comparison, the unemployment rate only captures people looking for work, meaning that potential employees that are dropping out of the labour force (because of a lack of employment opportunities or other reasons) do not get counted. In 2018, the participation rate in Winnipeg was 68.2 percent and 65.4 percent in Canada. The participation rate in Winnipeg has declined by 2.3 percentage points since 2008 (70.5 percent).
**SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**

**ADDITIONAL INDICATORS**
Please visit Peg for more information about other indicators related to Sustainable Development Goal 8.

- **The Consumer Price Index** – In 2018, the Consumer Price Index in Winnipeg was $133.30. Since 2008, the Consumer Price Index has increased by 20.3 percent.

- **Building permit value** – In 2018, the average value for residential and non-residential building permits was $1,850, an increase of 75.5 percent since 2008 ($1,054).

- **Housing starts** – From 2008 to 2018, the number of new residential housing starts has almost doubled (an increase of 96.2 percent).

**INSPIRING ACTION**

**Winnipeg Poverty Reduction Council (WPRC) – TRC92**
In 2016, guided by Call to Action #92 in the 2015 Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) of Canada, the Winnipeg Poverty Reduction Council embarked on an innovative, cross-sectoral initiative called TRC92: Youth Employment. Through a scalable “employer consortium” model, TRC92: Youth Employment brings together CEOs (and human resource leaders from across the business community) and Indigenous job seekers and community organizations training youth for the workforce. The goal is to engage in a truth- and reconciliation-based journey of learning, relationship building, and social innovation. The initiative works to co-create innovative solutions and implement systems change that will support Indigenous employment in Winnipeg.

**Mother Earth Recycling**
Mother Earth Recycling is a 100 percent Indigenous-owned, operated, and staffed social enterprise business. Through innovative recycling programs, Mother Earth Recycling creates jobs and training opportunities for Indigenous youth and women who face multiple personal and systemic barriers to employment. When launched by Neeginan Centre, the Centre for Aboriginal Human Resource Development and the Aboriginal Council of Winnipeg in 2012, the initial venture focused on electronics waste recycling and a retail store for refurbished electronics and repair services. The enterprise has been expanded to include Manitoba’s only mattress and box spring recycling program. This innovative, cross-sectoral collaboration works with all levels of government, industries, businesses, and residents, and has been recognized with multiple awards.
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities

In recent decades, the world has experienced unprecedented urban growth. In 2015, close to four billion people (54 percent of the world’s population) lived in cities, and that number is projected to increase to about 5 billion people by 2030. Rapid urbanization has brought enormous challenges, including growing numbers of slums, increased air pollution, inadequate basic services and infrastructure, and unplanned urban sprawl, which also make cities more vulnerable to disasters. Better urban planning and management are needed to make the world’s urban spaces more inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. In this report, four indicators are used to measure the built form and sustainability of Winnipeg.

RESIDENTIAL STABILITY

Peg Theme: Social Vitality and Governance

Residential stability measures the percentage of the population that has remained at the same address for five or more years. Residential stability demonstrates both a commitment and ability to stay and plant roots within a community. High population mobility affects a wide range of factors, from the local economy and services to the spread of infectious disease, and is itself affected by economic conditions (people often move to regions where they can find employment), homeownership, and other factors. Between 2011 and 2016, 58.4 percent of Winnipeggers lived at the same address. Among the most transient neighbourhoods in Winnipeg were Point Douglas and Downtown, where 52.8 percent and 47.3 percent of residents lived at the same address over the last five years. Conversely, 69.5 percent of residents in Assiniboine South and 65.5 percent of residents in Transcona lived at the same address for the last five years. These numbers are virtually unchanged from the previous five-year snapshot, between 2006 and 2011.

WATER USE

Peg Themes: Natural Environment & Built Environment

Water use measures the average daily amount of water used per person. The world faces a significant water crisis as a result of overconsumption, pollution, climate change and population growth in water-stressed regions. In Canada, water scarcity is not as imminent as in other countries; however, proper stewardship and care remain crucial.

In 2018, Winnipeggers consumed 223 litres of water per capita daily. Compared to 2008, this represents a 22 percent decrease in daily per capita consumption (down from 286 litres).
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities

COMMUTING PATTERNS

Peg Theme: Built Environment

Transportation is a part of our daily lives, whether going to work, school or social gatherings. Extensive use of motorized transportation (i.e., cars, vans, trucks) affects human and environmental well-being. Convenient and well-designed access to automobile alternatives (e.g., public transit, walking paths, bike paths) can decrease reliance on automobiles and result in a variety of benefits for the environment, community and citizens.

In 2016, automobiles continued to be the primary mode of transportation to work for Winnipeggers (77.4 percent), and this figure has stayed relatively constant since 2001 (77 percent). Of those not using a personal vehicle to get to work, 14.9 percent used public transit, and 6.7 percent walked or biked in 2016.

RESIDENTIAL WASTE GOING TO LANDFILL & RECYCLING

Peg Themes: Natural Environment & Built Environment

This indicator measures the amount of waste that ends up in a landfill or gets recycled, based on the average number of kilograms per person per year. Data on the amount of residential waste going to landfill identifies increases or decreases in landfill use. These changes could relate to waste diversion, such as recycling, composting and reuse, or overall decreases in total materials consumed. Diverting waste from landfills has important environmental benefits, including the reduction of greenhouse gases and increased conservation of resources through reuse and recycling. In 2018, each Winnipegger sent an average of 228.3 kgs of waste to the landfill and diverted 69.7 kgs of waste to be recycled. These figures represent a 34.7 percent decrease in waste going to the landfill and a .6 percent increase in waste being recycled, per capita, since 2008. However, the amount of waste recycled has gone down in the last five years, which indicates a positive change since this likely means Winnipeggers are consuming less in general.

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INSPIRING ACTION

City of Winnipeg Water and Waste Department

The amount of residential waste going to Winnipeg landfills has been steadily decreasing over the last few decades. Efforts by the City of Winnipeg to increase access to curbside recycling since the 1990s has been a major contributing factor to this decrease. In recent years, further efforts initiated by the City of Winnipeg have continued to divert waste and decrease the amount ending up in landfills, such as the introduction of the curbside leaf and yard waste collection and composting program in 2013 and the opening of three 4R Winnipeg Depots since 2016.

The WestEnd Commons

The WestEnd Commons is a unique housing and community space in Winnipeg’s inner city. The project was an innovative solution to dwindling parishioner numbers in St. Matthew’s Anglican Church and a growing need for affordable housing in the community. Developed in 2014 as a result of social and affordable housing investments by the Province of Manitoba, WestEnd Commons includes 20 rent-g geared-to-income units and six units rented at or below median private market rates. In addition to the housing units, it has a Neighbourhood Resource Centre, six independent faith communities, and a “community connector” on staff to support residents. The combination of affordable housing and community supports has been key to reducing poverty, social isolation, and improving food security for residents.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Perception of safety

Perception of safety measures the percentage of people who feel safe walking in their neighbourhood alone at night. Perceived safety is an indicator of people’s comfort within their neighbourhoods. It affects behaviour, such as the activities people take part in, the modes of transportation they choose, and the places they visit. Perceptions of safety reflect people’s direct and indirect exposure to crime but not actual levels of crime or risk of being a victim of crime. Other factors that impact people’s perceptions of safety include demographics (e.g., age, gender, etc.), socio-economic status (e.g., income), and the built environment (e.g., lighting). In 2018, 78 percent of Winnipeggers felt safe walking alone at night in their neighbourhood. This represents an increase of 10 percentage points since 2010 (68 percent).

ADVANCED IN ENDING VIOLENCE, PROMOTING THE RULE OF LAW, STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS, AND INCREASING ACCESS TO JUSTICE ARE UNNEVEN AND CONTINUE TO DEPRIVE MILLIONS OF THEIR SECURITY, RIGHTS, AND OPPORTUNITIES AND UNDERMINE THE DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES AND BROADER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. ATTACKS ON CIVIL SOCIETY ARE ALSO HAVING BACK DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS. RENEWED EFFORTS ARE ESSENTIAL TO ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 16. IN THIS REPORT, FOUR INDICATORS ARE USED TO MEASURE PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS IN WINNIPEG.
**QUALITY OF LIFE**

*Peg Theme: Social Vitality and Governance*

Quality of life measures the percentage of Winnipeggers who believe that the quality of life in Winnipeg is good or very good. Quality of life is measured differently by different organizations, and there is no standard methodology. However, on a fundamental basis, quality of life indicators measure the subjective well-being or happiness/sense of satisfaction with life within a population. Thus, quality of life differs from other indicators like standard of living or per capita GDP, which calculate well-being in financial terms.

In 2018, 93 percent of Winnipeggers self-reported that their quality of life was good or very good. This is an increase of 2 percentage points since 2007 (91 percent), and a decrease of 3 percentage points since 2011 when the percentage of the population who believed their quality of life was good or very good was at its highest (96 percent).

![Quality of Life Graph](Image)

**CHARITABLE DONATIONS**

*Peg Theme: Social Vitality and Governance*

Charitable donations measures the median amount donated by Winnipeggers per year. Charitable donations make a significant difference in the community: they support organizations, causes, and values Canadians believe in, while also contributing to well-being. The amount donated reflects a number of factors: level of awareness that a need exists, feeling that one is able to make a difference, relative cost of the donation as a proportion of disposable income, strength of altruistic or pro-social values, desire for social recognition, psychological benefits related to giving, and how the donation was solicited. In Winnipeg, the median charitable donation was $410 in 2017, $110 more than the median charitable donation in Canada ($300). Since 2007, the median charitable donation in Winnipeg has increased by $90 (28.1 percent increase).

![Charitable Donations Graph](Image)
VOTER TURNOUT (MUNICIPAL ELECTION)

**Peg Theme: Social Vitality and Governance**

Voter turnout measures the percentage of registered voters who turn out to vote in municipal elections. Elections are a fundamental process of democratic engagement, and high turnout is considered to be positive (voter turnout is an indicator of the overall health of the democratic system). Voter turnout varies across the population, with some groups better represented at the polls than others. Age, education, and income are three factors that influence voter turnout. A concern is that low voter turnout may affect the extent to which electoral outcomes (and therefore policies of government) reflect the will of the general population.

In the most recent municipal election in 2018, 42.3 percent of registered voters in Winnipeg voted. This is a decrease of 7.9 percentage points in voter turnout compared to the previous municipal election (50.2 percent in 2014).

![Voter turnout (municipal election)](image)

**Source:** City of Winnipeg

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**INSPIRING ACTION**

**Bear Clan Patrol**

Bear Clan Patrol is a community-based solution to crime prevention, providing a sense of safety, solidarity, and belonging to its members and to the communities they serve. It is based on the model of community people providing personal security in the inner city in a supportive, non-threatening, non-violent, and non-judgmental way. Revived in 2015, volunteers patrol three Winnipeg communities (North End, West End and West Broadway), protecting the communities’ most vulnerable by picking up syringes and weapons, handing out fruit and water, and—perhaps most importantly—listening and helping out where they can. There are currently over 1,500 men and women involved as volunteers with the patrol.

**Mediation Services Court Diversion Program**

The Restorative Action Centre, run out of Mediation Services, serves as a legally recognized alternative to court. The Restorative Justice program brings together victims and offenders. Victims have a voice in creating understanding about the harm that was done and communicating what they need from the offender. Offenders have the opportunity to take responsibility for that harm and take steps towards repairing relationships. If a formal agreement is reached between the parties, it is submitted to the court. Mediation Services then monitors the agreement’s completion, and when the agreement is successful, a recommendation is made that the criminal charges don’t proceed further in court.

![Volunteers from Winnipeg’s Bear Clan Patrol](image)
12 Winnipeg Community Areas

The data in this report, as well as in Peg, is organized around Winnipeg’s 12 community areas and the 25 neighbourhood clusters within them. These boundaries are used by the City of Winnipeg, the Province of Manitoba, and the Winnipeg Regional Health Authority.

From Global to Local: Taking Action Every Day

When the United Nations passed the Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, it called for a Revitalized Global Partnership—recognizing that implementing the SDGs would require the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people. We all, regardless of sector, have a role to play in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

For the first time, the United Nations has invited—and encouraged—everyone to get involved.

While the goals are global, work to achieve them begins at the local level. Local 2030, a multi-stakeholder initiative to support the local-level implementation of the SDGs, says, “The success of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development hinges on effective collaboration between all relevant actors.”

The SDGs provide an opportunity for all Winnipeggers—in business, government, nonprofits, health, education, and beyond—to pool our energy and resources to be a part of progress toward the SDGs. This report showcases areas of greatest need while providing examples of how people are making a difference. The hope is that together, they inspire the reader to consider areas where they and those around them can get involved. It may be through individual actions like recycling, voting, and volunteering. It may be through socio-economic initiatives like increasing housing stock for the homeless and sustainable employment for those requiring job skills training. It may be through corporate investment in social change and government exploration of public policies. Alexandra Hiniker of New York City International Affairs reminds us, “The SDGs are a process, not a product. We are implementing the process every single day. We shouldn’t overthink it. The more we talk about it and work at what we are already doing, the more we will get to where we want to be.”

This report’s call to action is for each of us to figure out how we can make a difference and take action. Together, we can be a part of building a city where no one is left behind.

Sustainable development is the pathway to the future we want for all. It offers a framework to generate economic growth, achieve social justice, exercise environmental stewardship, and strengthen governance.

Eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon
In 2015, under the guidance of the United Nations, the world adopted a set of goals to target many of world’s most pressing issues. Referred to as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), these 17 goals and their targets seek to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by promoting inclusive, equitable, safe, and sustainable societies. The SDGs do not ignore shortcomings—they confront issues, identify root problems, and set objectives to leave no one behind as we transform nations, cities, and neighbourhoods into places where we can all live and prosper.

Peg integrates the SDGs into its indicator framework. This addition puts Peg at the leading edge of how community indicator systems are tracking progress—incorporating locally identified indicators and connecting them to global priorities.

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The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) is an award-winning independent think tank championing solutions to our planet’s greatest sustainability challenges.

IISD’s vision is a balanced world where people and the planet thrive. Their mission is to accelerate solutions that drive a global transition to fair economies, clean water and a stable climate. Through excellence, independence, creativity and collaboration, IISD reports on international negotiations, conducts rigorous research and engages citizens, businesses and policy-makers in the shared goal of developing sustainably.

IISD’s big-picture view allows us to address the root causes of some of the greatest challenges facing our planet today—ecological destruction, social exclusion, unfair laws and economic rules, a changing climate. Through research, analysis and knowledge sharing, we identify and champion sustainable solutions that make a difference.

With offices in Winnipeg, Geneva, Ottawa and Toronto, IISD’s work impacts lives in nearly 100 countries. IISD receives core and project funding support from numerous governments inside and outside Canada, United Nations agencies, foundations and the private sector.

This report is funded through a generous grant by The Winnipeg Foundation
**Peg** is a community indicator system that was developed to inspire action and create change through tracking key measures of well-being. Peg measures the health of our community year-over-year in ways that count. Our mission is to build the knowledge and capacity of Winnipeggers to work together to achieve and sustain the well-being of current and future generations.

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